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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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25X1

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Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

1. The pharmaceutical industry is controlled by a central authority, the Upravlenie Meditsinska Promishlenost, created in 1953 when control over the pharmaceutical branch was removed from the Aptekno Upravlenie. Both are now autonomous departments of the Ministry of Health. Upravlenie Meditsinska Promishlenost occupies a three-story building at 5 Bratiya Milodonovi in Sofia. The head of the department, Dr. Todor Vasilev Koserkov, is a physician. 25X1

His deputy, who also serves as director of production, is Dobrev (fmu). He is a chemical engineer.

2. The following factories manufacturing pharmaceutical products and medical instruments are controlled by the department:

- a. Himichesko Farmatsutichen Zavod (formerly Galenus), Sofia.
- b. Opus, a small factory producing organic preparations, located on Grobarska Street, Sofia, and connected with Himichesko. It employs approximately 60 workers. 25X1
- c. A factory producing dressings and cotton, located near the ISUL (Institut za Spetsializatsiya i Usuvurshenstvuvane na Lekarski Kadri; Physicians' Specialization Institute) Hospital, Sofia.
- d. Penitsilinen Zavod, a new factory producing penicillin, at Razgrad.
- e. Mediko Instrumentalni Zavod (formerly Ustrem), a factory producing medical instruments, Sofia. 25X1

3. One small factory under the supervision of Aptekno Upravlenie produces tablets, syrup preparations, extracts and ointments. It is located on the same street as the Opus factory in Sofia.

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25X1

-2-

4. Himichesko Farmatsutichen Zavod, at No. 16 Iliensko Chause, is the largest and most important manufacturer of drugs. From its establishment in 1939 by the Bulgarian Pharmacists Union, until 1953 when it came under the central authority, it occupied a two-story building and had four departments. Since 1953 it has been greatly enlarged, new departments have been added, and existing departments expanded. The plant employs approximately 250 workers, a high percentage of whom are women. Following are the principal sections of the plant:
- Manufacture of tablets.
 - Inorganic preparations.
 - Ampule filling.
 - Phytochemical.
 - Production of rimifon.
 - Production of barium-sulphate.
 - Production of dental material.
 - Preparation of reagents for laboratories.
5. The section manufacturing tablets employs 30 workers, 12 of whom are engaged in production and 18 in packing. The following tablets are produced by this section: Aspirin, PAS, calcium C, calcium D, vitamin C, vitamin B-1, sulfathiazol, ultraseptil, calcium-brom-lacto-bionat, tubigal, quinine, calcium lacticum, and streptocide-album. Most of the drugs are only molded and packed by the plant. The finished chemical preparations are imported in powder form from the USSR, Hungary and East Germany. Until 1953 only tubigal and streptocide-album were produced by the plant, but the raw materials required for their production were also imported.
6. The production of antipireticum started in April-May 1954. Up to July 1954 only three preparations were manufactured: Piramidon, antipirin and aspirin. At this time the future of production in this line was uncertain as experience proved that imported preparations of this type cost only one-third as much as tablets turned out by the factory. Production of sulfonamides started late in 1953 and was still in the initial stages in July 1954.
7. The section producing inorganic preparations employs five workers. Its principal products are zincum-sulfuricum, zincum-oxidatum and natrium-chloratum. The various acids used by this section, such as sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, etc., are of Bulgarian origin, produced by the chemical plant at Dimitrograd.
8. The ampule filling section, employing approximately 80 workers, is one of the largest sections of the plant. All of the substances used are imported, mainly from the USSR, Hungary and East Germany. Among the preparations of this section are: Vitamin preparations, serums, caffeine-natrium-benzoicum, caffeine-citricum, calcium-chloratum, atropin-sulfuricum, atophan-natrium, calcium-gluconicum. All ampules used are Hungarian made, most of them manufactured by the Orion company. In 1953 approximately 15 million ampules were filled by the section; the production plan for 1954 is 18 million.
9. The phytochemical section is staffed with seven workers and produces mainly alkaloids. It has a subsection turning out santonin.

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25X1

-3-

10. A new section producing rimifon began operations in February 1954. Up to June 1954 production was on a laboratory scale only, but was to be expanded into mass production with the arrival of the necessary machinery, ordered in Hungary.
11. The section producing barium-sulphate is very small, employing only two workers. The total output of the section in 1953 was approximately 1400 kilograms, a quantity which has been said to satisfy the needs of the local market.
12. The dental material section was started in 1953 with a staff of two technicians. It is engaged in the processing of dental wax, dental cement and amalgams. It also manufactures toothpaste.
13. Another small section produces reagents, which are supplied to medical laboratories, mainly in the Sofia area.
14. The plant has the following auxiliary sections:
 - a. A chemical laboratory, employing one pharmacist and an assistant, for testing the quality of finished products.
 - b. A grinding section, equipped with three grinders.
 - c. A bottle washing installation.
 - d. A machine and tool repair shop, employing seven workers, which is equipped with two small drilling machines, a vacuum pump, and a gasoline-fed burner which supplies the gas used for the hermetical closing of ampules.
 - e. A printing section, employing 20 workers, which prints all labels, cartons, etc., and also cuts and fastens cardboard boxes for packing.
15. The plant has the following administrative departments:
 - a. Accounts, with 25 employees.
 - b. Personnel, with two employees.
 - c. Work and wages planning, with six employees.
 - d. General planning, with eight employees, of whom three are engaged in technical planning and five in economic planning.
 - e. General secretariat, comprising also a secret section (Proveritelna Kantselariya) where all basic technological data and secret documents are kept.
16. [redacted] personalities of the Himichesko Farmatsutishen Zavod:
 - a. [redacted] 25X1
 - b. Lyubomir Pavlov, a chemist, is the technical director. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
 - c. Khristo Dorev is an expert on organic chemistry at the plant. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] and is a 25X1
chemical engineer.
 - d. Todor Kharalampiev [redacted] is the head of the 25X1
work and wages planning section. He is [redacted] an 25X1
experienced administrative official.

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-4-

e. Vurgil Kamedulski, a pharmacist, is the head of the phytochemical section.

25X1

f. Nikolov (fnu), a chemist, is the head of the sulfonamide department.

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g. Pavlov (fnu) is the chief accountant.

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h. Rasho Rashev, a chemical engineer, is the technical supervisor of the chemical department.

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i. Atanas Sovichanov is the head of the analytical laboratory.

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j. Genko Tsenov, an economist, is the head of the planning department.

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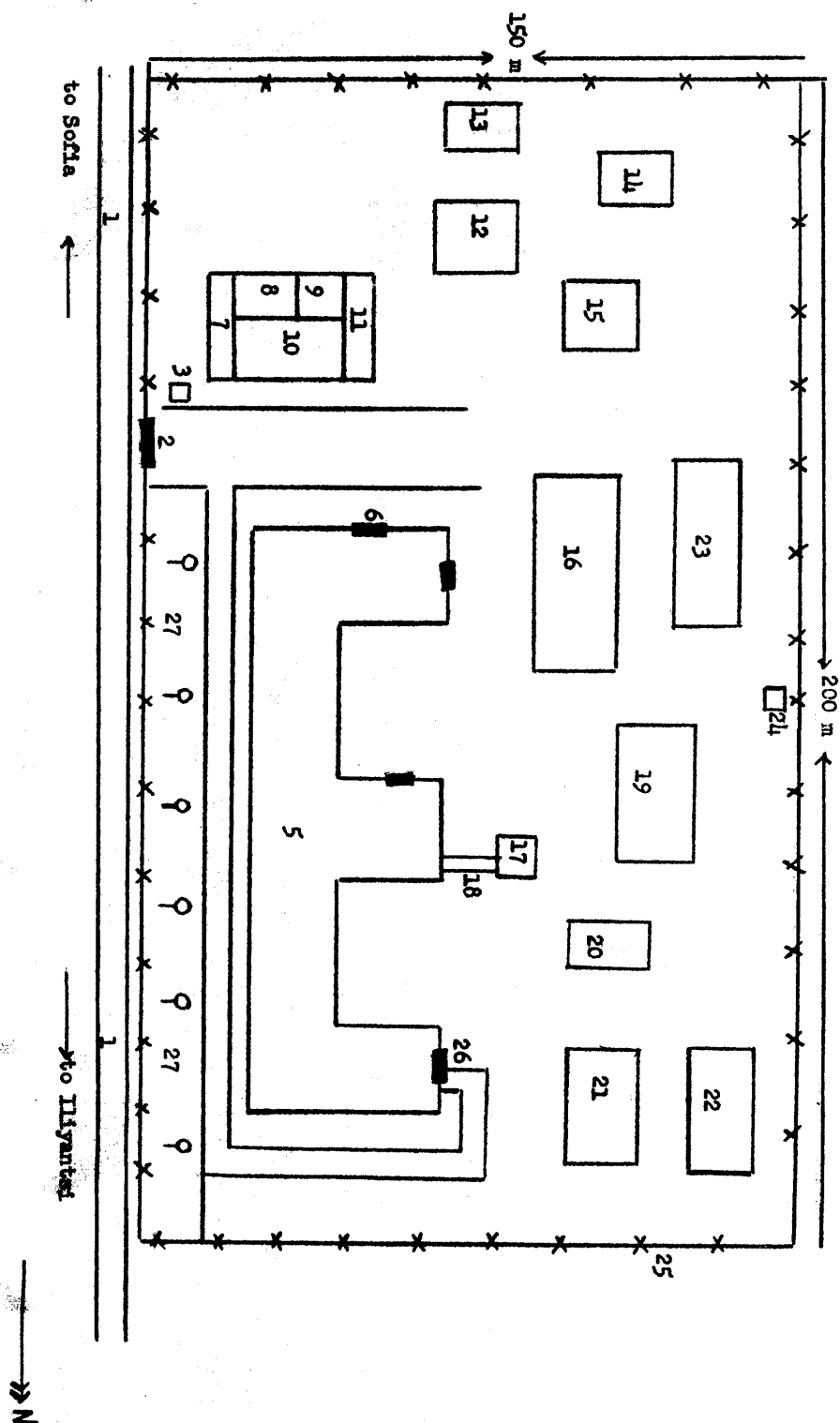
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Legend to Sketch of Himichesko Farmatsutishen Zavod (see Appendix on page 5)

1. Highway
2. Gate
3. Guard
4. Path leading to store
5. Central building
6. Main gate
7. Entry permit office
8. Medical room
9. Dentist
10. Fire brigade
11. Living quarters
12. Ampules store
13. Underground fuel tank
14. Guards living quarters
15. Garage
16. Central raw material stores
17. Steam plant
18. Corridor
19. Antipireticum section
20. Underground fuel storage
21. Sulfonamides section
22. Barium-sulfuric section
23. Shed for storage of acids, oxygen
24. Guard
25. Wire fence
26. Entry into storage room for finished products
27. Garden
28. Direction of Iliyantsi
29. Direction of Sofia

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-5-



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